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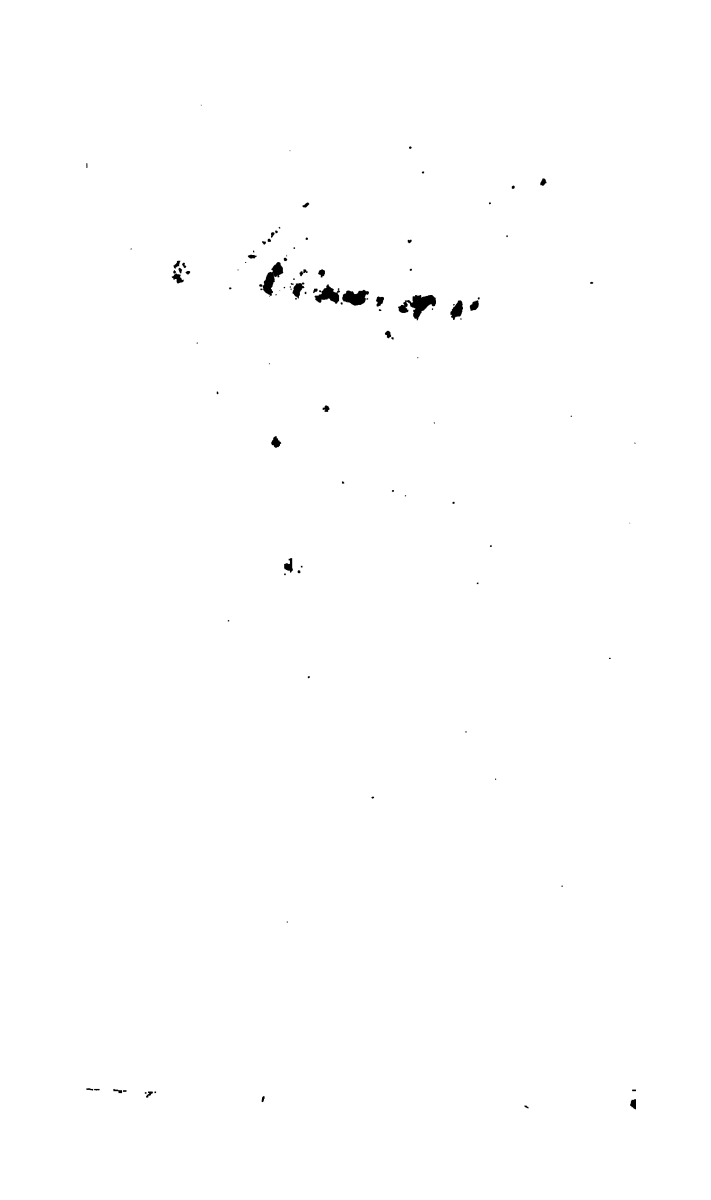
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11971
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The Gift of
William K. Jones,
of Cambridge,







*Don't you think I know them little Abs?
I tho't I should beat M^r. Arnold out.*

AN
ASTONISHING AFFAIR!

THE
REV. SAMUEL ARNOLD

CAST AND TRIED FOR HIS CRUELTY, THOUGH
HIS CAUSE WAS ADVOCATED IN A MAS-
TERLY MANNER, BY THE RIGHT HON.

JOSEPH ALMON CLARK PRAY,

THE MOST ABLE AND ACCOMPLISHED ATTOR-
NEY, WHO "WAS DEAD AND IS ALIVE
AGAIN, WAS LOST AND IS FOUND."

BY PHILANDROS.

Why sir, till you can fix the degree of obstinacy, you cannot fix the degree of severity. Severity must be continued until obstinacy be subdued.—*Dr. Johnson.*

Chasten thy son while there is hope, and let not thy soul spare for his crying.—*Solomon.*

CONCORD :

PRINTED BY LUTHER ROBY.

1830.

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1

TO THE READER.

HERE we see a minister of pretended orthodoxy ministered unto with a witness. We see a man who has pretended so much tenderness, guilty of what !! Unutterable ! untold ! The man who has said so much about children, and never had any of his own.—The man who has written so much in their favor, “whipping one to death,”—indicted by the Grand Jury, and now undertaking to justify himself ! In short, here we see ~~so~~ many opposite, remarkable, strange ~~and~~ and unaccountable things, that no one can help reading it, who knows *how* to read.



AN

ASTONISHING AFFAIR !

BEHOLD a new thing under the sun
—one, peculiar and alone—without a
precedent, and without a parallel.

O man ! thou hast given rise to an
influence, which, like the pestilence of
death, has gone abroad upon the four
winds, in every point of compass ;
hurried by every concurrent breeze ;
enraged by feeble opposition ; carry-
ing away the barriers of truth, and the
foundations of duty ; rapid as the light-
ning ; dreadful as the mighty union
of seven thunders ; violent and over

nd the sweat of death, and t
les of departing breath, till
ladness have ceased, than
nd the voice of melody. .

But here the reader and
arting and shuddering, ask,
ccasioned such a scene? Th
short is this :—While Mr.
as tending his domestic fire
pposed, in the way of duty
embraced the opportunity to
, and light up a volcano ; a
y a skilful use of his light
draw down the tempest al

fect, fallible man ; for there are doubtless better men, who still feel that they are imperfect and fallible. But he pleads not guilty, in this case, of having deviated from the path of duty.

The truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, must be declared ; for Mr. Arnold would not like to be blown to pieces himself, nor have the church of God, or even his enemies, share this unhappy fate. And if the guilt is charged where it ought not to be, or the amount miscalculated, I most sincerely wish to have the *truth* go round, and round, and round, upon the wings of the four winds, with all the velocity and power which has attended *falsehood* ; till the question—*What is truth, and what was duty ?* in this affair, shall receive an impartial hearing, and decision, before the tribunal of the human understanding and conscience, upon the principles of reason and religion.

ment. The correction of the
was only the occasion which was
proved by some, for putting
causes in successful operation.

No wonder the public were
ed, and let forth their indign
against the minister, when they l
he following

REPORTS.

He whipped the child so bad
t took three hours to dress his wo

His shoes were filled with b
nd run over in a puddle on the f

He was beaten till you could
is bones.

He had fits, and was not expected to have his senses again.

The child is dead. There are no words about it. I was at the funeral—I heard the sermon—I saw the corpse, and I saw the child laid in the grave.

As to the truth of these reports, the *last* is as true as any of them ; and it is also as true as a multitude of others, which have been put in circulation.

Indeed, such was the aspect which this affair assumed, immediately on its leaving the doors of the minister, (and that from some other cause than its own native features) that almost every one, at first, was prepared to look upon it through a magnifying glass, in which every passion and prejudice contributed all their false colors, to deceive the sight, and pervert the judgment.

Those who looked upon the case through this glass, and would not stop to consider the circumstances, felt the

n every direction, .
own peculiar compound ratio.
not the correction itself, but the
ports respecting it, which p
such dreadful commotion in t
lic mind. The correction wa
ly laid hold of, and improved,
er perverted, as an occasion
ufacturing falsehoods, with ne
proved machinery, and givi
forth at wholesale, and reta
and cheap, in proportion to
mand.

But while I say that the p
was not produced by

society, in which twenty five male members who lived nearest to him, and the mother of the child, say : " We believe that Mr. Arnold acted conscientiously in inflicting said punishment ; and that he did it out of pure motives for the good of the child ; and if he has erred, it is an error only in judgment, and not in design." And they also say : " We confidently believe that had the grand jury had knowledge of all the facts and circumstances relative to said case, they never would have found a bill against Mr. Arnold." In this petition also, fifteen who called, for the purpose of seeing the child, on the next day after the correction, say : " We found him so well, sprightly, and active about house, that had we not heard of the occurrence, we should not have suspected any indisposition from the conduct or actions of ~~the~~ child." The mother also, gives in a distinct and separate

r. Arnold's Society living within
iles, except one who afterwards
arded a petition in his own na
d one, (a decided friend of Mr.
ld,) who was providentially ab
om town. After the petition, 1
ters are introduced, which also sh
w the relatives of the child, and c
s, feel respecting Mr. Arnold's c
ct. The petition is as follows :—

*the Honorable Justices of the Su
ior Court and Attorney General of
State of New-Hampshire, Greetin*
Whereas, information has been
ved in this place, that a bill of

Margaret Pray ; and whereas, from the reports which have been in circulation, we fear the matter has been greatly exaggerated ; therefore, we the subscribers, members of the said Mr. Arnold's church or society, and living in the immediate vicinity of Mr. Arnold's residence, and having had the privilege of a thorough inquiry into the circumstances relative to the case, we believe that Mr. Arnold acted conscientiously in inflicting said punishment, and that he did it out of pure motives, for the good of the child, and if he has erred, it is an error only in judgment, and not in design. Therefore, we, the within subscribers, would humbly request your honors to take this matter under consideration, and, if consistent, to dispense with said case without a trial ; as we believe it would be for the peace and prosperity of this society, and the peace of the community at large. And we further state, that we

they never would have found
against Mr. Arnold. [Signed
Margaret Pray, [the mother
child ;] Amos Hodsdon, [the
child ;] Benjamin Pray
Mr. Arnold's the first after the
birth of the child.] Ebenezer
Thomas Hodsdon, Nathaniel
Ambrose, Nathaniel Ambrose, Jr.
Leavey, Jonathan Ambrose
Nichols, jr. Charles L. Pray,
Pray, jr. John Moulton, jr.
Grant, James Nichols, John
Perkins, Levi Perkins, James G

stance that the very next day we were at Mr. Arnold's, (and some of us early in the day) for the purpose of seeing the child, and found him so well, sprightly, and active about house, that had we not heard of the occurrence, we should not have suspected any indisposition from the conduct or actions of the child. (Signed by)

Benja. Pray, [I was at Mr. Arnold's in a few minutes after the correction of the child.] Ebenezer Hodsdon, Thomas Hodsdon, Nathaniel Ambrose, Jonathan Ambrose, William Nichols, jr. Charles L. Pray, John Moulton, Nathaniel Libbey, John Desmazes, Wm. Moulton, Daniel Smith, Henry Smith, Levi Smith, John Smith, jr.

The subscriber would further state, that said child has ever stated that he knew how to spell and pronounce the word for which he was corrected, and that the reason why he did not, was because he was, or felt, contrary, al-

s persons, and he has ever vindicated
r. Arnold's conduct in punishing
he did. And upon questioning
rself, why he did not before sub
answered he thought he should
r. Arnold out. And it was very m
ainst my will, to have any compl
tered about it.

MARGARET PRAY

The mother of the ch

Attest, DANIEL SMITH,
JOHN SMITH, JR.

Ossipee, January 25, 1830.

*Letter to the Hon. Mr. Sullivan
Exeter.*

1830

C. Pray, yet I do hope my name will not have the less weight in this important case, in consequence of being given in at this time, and alone. I would now most cordially join to obtain the the object of said petition. And now, dear sir, if you can possibly prevent this prosecution of my Rev. Minister, from proceeding any further, or prevent it from hanging any longer in fearful suspense, I do most earnestly desire that you would do it immediately. This would relieve our church and society from great and painful anxieties, and my minister from the consumptive pressure of this unhappy affair. I believe that said Mr. Arnold, in the severe correction of the child, had his best good in view, and did it with the purest motives ; and, after having given the peculiar circumstances a more mature consideration, I am not prepared even to say, he erred in judgment. So far from having indul-

prosecution to be a *most* meritorious and the indictment to be an *indictment*, on the character of the child, and obtained without the aid or countenance of any person; and cannot possibly be regarded as meritorious, and decided disapprobation by the supreme court.

We really wish that people in the country towns, would not feel in a haste in prosecuting our countrymen for any real or supposed injuries, as to leave us nothing to

A letter to the Rev. Mr. Burnham, Secretary of the N. H. Missionary Society.
Rev. and Dear Sir,

At the request of several of the society, I hereby write to you relative to our present situation. You have no doubt, ere this, heard of the unhappy occurrence which took place here about the middle of January last; and no doubt you have heard the matter greatly exaggerated. A few days after the occurrence took place, Mr. Arnold and others thought best to call a meeting of the society, and ask the ministers and others to attend from the neighboring churches, on Friday, the 29th day of January; and it was thought best to send for you. Accordingly brother Ebenezer Hodsdon, was sent to solicit your attendance. But the inclemency of the weather, and the difficulty of travelling, prevented his going clear on to Pembroke; and such was the state of the travelling and

When the meeting commenced, it was thought advisable to hear a statement of the facts in the case, which was read about as follows :—

Mr. Arnold, soon after he came to Ossipee, took a child of the name of Margaret Pray, a boy of between four and five years of age, who was brought to him as his own, and whom he afterwards adopted as his son. That father took unwearied pains to educate and cultivate his intellectual and moral powers. The child is one of the most promising, and seems to be

ed. That on the morning of the 16th day of January last, he was requested to read where he had with ease some weeks before, but would not. That Mr. Arnold, after much entreaty and threatening, could not prevail with him to obey him, and he proceeded to whip him until he did ; which occasioned a very severe whipping. But the child, the next day, was about house, and so well, as was stated by many of the society who were in, that had they not heard of the occurrence, they should not have suspected any indisposition from the actions and conduct of the boy. The excitement was at first very great ; but, hearing the facts, a large majority of the society present, viewing the matter (if he had erred at all) to be only an error in judgment, voted to sustain Mr. Arnold as their minister. But some were disaffected. Our society was small and feeble before, and now if we lose but a few, it will

alienus, and *yours* in particular,
consider you in a special manner
competent to advise ; as we d
wish to do any thing to disaffec
Missionary society, or hurt the

JOHN SMITH

Clerk of the me

To the REV. MR. BURNHAM, Pem
Ossipee, February 10, 1830.

*A Letter from Deacon Hodsdon an
to the Rev. Mr. Burnham, Secret
the N. H. Missionary Society.*

Rev. and Dear Sir,—

We are obliged to you for your

and it is so important that they should all go in connexion, in order that the whole truth may be known. For your information on this subject, therefore, we do, with the utmost confidence, refer you to our reverend minister. The facts are familiar to him, and we have no fears that he will misrepresent the case.—As to the conduct of our beloved pastor, during this severe trial, it has been a pattern, of meekness, gentleness, faith, patience, and christain endurance, well worthy of our imitation; and, if improved as we could wish, will be productive of the happiest results. As to our feelings towards him in view of his conduct, if the grand-father of the child may not be permitted to say much, without being complained of, he can say that many *others* say, as our minister says of his people, that they love him more, feel their confidence in him increased, and their attachment strengthened. And if, before our diffi-

part, we have certainly none the less
and don't wish to have. But we
believe that it will be more useless than
ever, for any to exert themselves to
us and our minister at variance. We
hope to watch the more against this
for the *future*, and it is really hard for
any to deny us the common privilege
of repentance for the *past*.

As to the *place* and *manner* of the
correction, about which so much noise
has been made, it was very natural to
take the child aside a little from the
family, and the cellar was light and
perhaps as comfortable, as any other
apartment in the house. where five —

service, and would not have been at the time it was, had not the boy manifested an expectation to gain his point because the sticks were small, and brittle, and broke up so fast. But we do hope the child is now subdued, and will ever conduct so as to gain the approbation of his adopted father and mother, his friends, and all whom he may form an acquaintance with. And we are thankful to God, and grateful to Mr. Arnold, for his kindness and uncommon attention to the fatherless and the widow. We understand the happy effects of the correction on the child are abundantly manifest. We have learned that Mr. Arnold has not found occasion to correct him since, except with a word and a look. And the mother testifies, that there has been so much pains taken with the child to improve his manners and behavior, that there is as great a difference in his appearance, as in a person changed

is more

and affection, we remain yo

ICHABOD HO

Grandfather of

AMOS HOD

Uncle of s

To the REV. MR. BURNHA

A Letter from Mrs. Arnold

Ossipee, Ma

Dear Mrs. —

Knowing your circum
such that you could not
go abroad, I called on

friend, that I shall not forget you, for I *cannot*, if I would. I think frequently on what you said to me with respect to Mr. Arnold, the child, and the correction, and it distresses me exceedingly. I cannot see any reason or propriety in your remarks. Let me mention one, which I think is a fair specimen.— You said that you heard the poor little creature *screech* and *scream* so, for *two nights*, that you could not sleep. All this, while our dear son was taking sweet repose in sleep! I do not know that he lost one moment's sleep, by the correction; and it is really a pity that you should. But is not your *imagination* running away with you? Do you really *mean* that there ever was a night since Almon lived with us, when you could hear him screech and scream? If you mean any such thing, I must be permitted to say, *I do not believe it*; for I never did, and the sound must have come to me, before it reached you. But

make it so. -----

other things, respecting Al
were not true? I must thin
How much more likely a p
be to imagine many other
the one just mentioned.
must not think it strang
more confidence in wha
heard, and felt, than in yo
tions. *I know all the circum*
ting the correction of the ch
confident that it was Mr. A
make the child submit and
ed to do this in many d
and for a long time, befo

tion, and nothing more. I have *no doubt* of this, and I *never* have had, whatever has been *reported* about my disapproving of Mr. Arnold's conduct in punishing the child. Three of us were present, during the whole of the affair, and we know the circumstances; and many others not belonging to our family, unite with us in believing, that Mr. Arnold did *right* in subduing the child as he did. After the correction, the child immediately ate a *hearty breakfast*. He ate more than *all the rest of our family together*. There is therefore much reason and propriety, and consistent sympathy, and christian tenderness, in the conduct of our beloved church and society, in sympathising more with their *minister*, who has been the principal sufferer, than with his *adopted son* who occasioned all the suffering, by his own *stubbornness*. When we ourselves, and so many others, believe that a most *self denying* and im-

child and his *relatives* are so grateful to us that we felt sure for his good, as would not y obeyed,—in such a case, I sa be proper for *others* to be sile There are some to be sure we do not expect silence. ask it. We are willing t should act out their feelin subject. We have the comf ing that whatever we may this case, it is for *conscience* for our *kindness* to the *fa widow*, that we suffer, and

and duty. I cannot be indifferent, when I see my husband suffering so much *wrongfully*, and even from those of whom we should expect better things.

Do not take offence at my freedom, my dear friend, for we have not a hard feeling towards you; but I have written this letter from a sense of duty, wishing to treat you with all the plainness and christian candor, that I could wish you to exercise towards me, if I were placed in your situation.

Receive this, from your most affectionate friend,

ELIZABETH T. ARNOLD.

P. S. We have not had to punish Almon for any thing since the correction mentioned above, for he has been as obedient and happy as any child I ever saw.

Knowing the
feel in my welfare, I no
it duty, but a privilege
acquainted with my sit
pects. You have pr
with much anxiety, for
in consequence of t
which have been re
respecting the Rev. I
instructor, in whose

And to relieve you
give you a brief ske

On the morning

Mr. Arnold was ins'

to no purpose. It was so plain that his disobedience was purely wilful, that it left no room for a doubt. He could read, spell, and pronounce, words of four syllables, with ease and fluency, weeks before. Moreover, he told Mr. Arnold repeatedly, when questioning him why he did not mind, that it was because he felt contrary ; that he knew how to pronounce the syllable, but did not mean to mind ; and once, he replied that he was determined not to obey. All the while, he expressed such stubbornness and angry passions in his looks, as clearly evinced that his lips were uttering the feelings and sentiments of his heart. After spending half an hour, in commanding, using gentle measures, and trying to persuade, and finding that submission was not to be obtained by such means, Mr. Arnold told him that he should whip him till he obeyed. And although the stubbornness of the child

and very good, that he pursued punishment-until its object was obtained, notwithstanding the self-denial which had to practice, in performing a duty so exceedingly painful to his tender feelings. There is unquestionable evidence that Mr. Arnold did right in the correction of the child. The child ate a hearty breakfast immediately after the correction and did not lose a meal of victuals by means of it.

Thus you see that there are men who feel themselves under no restraint either from principle or honor, to wait till the minister deviates in the least from the path of duty, before they pour upon him their columns of

relatives of the child have never approved of their meddlesome conduct.

The lawyers who reside in this town, and some from neighboring towns, and many other influential gentlemen, have manifested feelings on this occasion which will not only ensure them the esteem of Mr. Arnold and his numerous friends, but the applause of a candid community, as far as facts are known. The mother of the child and his other relatives, the church and society, and many others who are acquainted with the affair, have sympathised with Mr. Arnold in his affliction, and have done all in their power to promote his happiness, and his conduct since, has been such as to excite their admiration and strengthen their attachment.

The church and society here, though small, are unusually interesting, and our situation is as pleasant as at any

A SUPPOSITION.

Let us suppose, that while
ister and others really beli
his duty in the correction of
he in reality did wrong, and
able. Suppose this, I say, as
a theme of uncommon inter
the height to which it ro
depth to which it sunk ; th
to which it expanded, and
to which it went ;—the
which it travelled and the :

this because some believe the minister did wrong and is blameable. Is it such an uncommon thing for people to do wrong, or do some cast stones in this case, who are not without sin ? Or is it so uncommon for *ministers* to do wrong ? I am really inclined to think it is not so *common* as I have before supposed ; for if it were, it would not be regarded as such a wonderful occurrence when it is thought that one *has* stepped aside a little from the path of duty. But verily there are many who believe, that, in this affair, the minister has *not* stepped aside from the path of duty. And he testifies, that he never did perform an act more self denying and painful, or one in which his convictions of duty were clearer or stronger, than in the severe correction of his adopted son. But however innocent he may be in his own opinion, or that of others, in relation to this affair, it has rendered his residence a

could ever before have anticipated.
Nor would we abate, but increase
interest, and speed the truth
ends of the earth.

Indeed, such has been the excitement
concerning him and his conduct
over the very spot where he lived,
would have the poles of the globe
brought together, and the opposite
sides of the globe folded up as
ment, that from thence they might
ceive the truth ; and then, with the
elastic power of nature, aided by
of cohesion, attraction, and re-
tire again to their own place.
retiring, spread the true intelli-

friendship has been convulsed, and the church of God rent with more violence and pain, or the hosts from without rallied with more dexterity, than in the case which has been described. It was like the bursting of the cloud, charged with thunder and lightning, and tempest, or like the frightful eruption of a volcano, fraught with liquid fire. Let no one think that I paint this scene too highly, for it sets all my powers at defiance. I stood in the centre of the area, and saw, and felt, the convulsive movements, and heard the peals, and took the fires, and received the shocks from every quarter. Let the locks scorched with lightnings, and the bosoms rent with thunders, testify if I misrepresent or too highly color.—Let them tell if there is any danger of poetic license here. The scene has left its register in the memory, and its traces in the heart, which will not soon be obliterated.

or good, nor any trait of christi
character, which cannot be misrep
sented, and perverted to evil purpos
And some, at different periods of th
world, have shown their dexterity an
skill in this ungenerous enterpris
But, in so doing, they have merel
produced temporary squalls, whic
have served to clear away much stag
nant air and pestilential vapor. ,
more salubrious state of atmospher
has followed, in which one coul
breathe more freely and safely, an
the result has been, a more perfect an
permanent state of health.

Mr. Arnold, it appears, was called

child refused to do it ; not because he *could* not, but because he *would* not. Mr. Arnold knew that it was wilful disobedience, and without excuse ; and therefore out of love to his son, and for his highest good, told him that he must obey, or that he should punish him until he did ; and he kept his word. He obtained submission and obedience. But a particular account of this affair, will be given in its proper place.

After what has been said, by the church and society, by the mother, the grandfather, and other relatives, of the child, and by Mrs. Arnold and Miss Smith, Mr. Arnold may surely be permitted to speak for himself, as he is called upon to do, in a manner, and by circumstances, which forbid his silence. In discharging this duty to himself, to the church, and to the public at large, he will give us a faithful and particular account of his

... may be permitted to speak for
myself, on this deeply interesting sub-
ject, I will say, I did not take the
child because of the overflowing abun-
dant of my table, my basket or my
store. It was not because of any fu-
ness in my pecuniary treasures, which
needed a drain to conduct them off.
It was not because I had either time, or
attention, or patience, or wisdom, or
prudence, to spare. It was not be-
cause I had a heart so full of love or
hatred, gratitude or revenge, that
I labored and sought for objects to
which to vent itself, or by which to
let forth its overflowings. I would not
be governed by such feelings.

common feelings of humanity, and, like others, sensible of tender emotions when I behold the sorrowful or the unfortunate.

There was a time, when my attention was particularly arrested by the condition of the fatherless and the widow. My heart was moved by the widow's dejected countenance and plaintive story. I saw her tears, and the condition of her son. I had a heart of pity, and was moved to relieve. It was evident that the bowels of the tender mother yearned over her fatherless son ; and that her hopes and fears, her joys and sorrows, her comforts and cares, gathered around him ; and, returning to her bosom, like wave upon wave, urged each other onward in their tumultuous course.

I therefore took her son from the maternal embrace, to lighten the burdens, to diminish the sorrows, and to increase the joys of widowhood ; to

was to be a fatherless child, young and tender ; and I had heard my mother speak of the condition of a widow.

I have seen the tears trickle down her cheeks, and every feature give utterance to the emotions of her heart when, in retired absence of mind, she gazed with anxiety upon me, her son, and saw me exposed to all the storms of life, and woes of death, without father or paternal friend, to lead me forth and defend me.

But her corrections, occasionally severe, I remember with no less gratitude or tenderness than the rest. A

... in this case

pity upon the poor, lendeth unto the Lord ; and that which he hath given, will he pay him again." (Prov. 19, 17.) "He doth execute the judgment of the fatherless and widow." (Deut. 10, 18.) "Cast thy bread upon the waters ; for thou shalt find it after many days." (Eccl. 11, 1.)

FEELINGS HE AWAKENED.

Feelings of tenderness towards my adopted son, I have always had, though not that tenderness which forbids the exercise of salutary discipline or parental authority—even severe it may be, when circumstances seem to demand severity.

My most kindly feelings have gathered around him. In him my most exalted hopes of usefulness have centred. As my imagination has winged its way into futurity, and traced his progress in physical improvement, and in

er things.

I seem to see him rising in the hall of legislation, or pouring forth his eloquence at the bar, in firm and melodious tones—distinguished as a scholar, statesman and moralist ;—or no less distinguished as a minister of Jesus, waving the gospel banner, and rallying around the standard of the cross his fellow men, by giving firm and decided utterance to the law, and a clear sound to the gospel trumpet.

I desired for him not only the noble, important, substantial and useful a

And taste, to paint what'er he saw,
In beams of pure etherial light.

I desired him every thing interesting, useful, and subservient of his happiness—every thing lovely, praiseworthy and of good report. I would have “every motion grace, and every accent, persuasion.” If I had loved him less, and felt less anxious for his highest good, and had entertained less exalted hopes of the eminence to which he might be raised, and the good he might be instrumental of accomplishing, and the glory that would redound to God, and the happiness to himself flowing from a mind accustomed to obey; I should have been less anxious for his submission. I never desired of him any thing like that cringing, abject servitude, which has little to hope, and almost every thing to fear. I never wished to see in him a proneness of countenance which could not look me in the face. But I wished to see a

countenance. He read it scarcely
than he did his book, and its language
to him was intelligible. He could
ways look me in the face ; but the
was at times less cheerful and co
dent, more restrained by conscie
less encouraged by expectation, n
suspicious and fearful.

I did not wish to deaden the elec
fire of his eye ; but have it attem
ed with mildness. I would not dir
ish the energy of his system, but h
it rightly directed. His "dance
spirits, and bound of vigor," o
filled me with joy

tone, syllable its time, and accent its place? Was he not forming, with increasing pleasure, habits of reading and study? Did not his cheek wear the rosy beam of health? Did not the sparkling eye, the animated countenance, bespeak joy and gladness? Did not his energy of body and mind, his ready and animated movements, show that his necessities were supplied and his hopes encouraged?

When did he wish to leave me, and return no more? When was he glad of my departure from home, or sorry at my return? Ah! I see his eagerness at the window, his joy at the door, his hasty steps to meet me, and his kind embrace, exclaiming, "Mr. Arnold, I am glad you have come."

But this was one of the dreams of human happiness; and it was a pleasant dream, fraught with domestic joys, though not destitute of domestic trials.

tion.

When he first began to read in words of one syllable, the method adopted was, to be very particular in having him read, pronounce and accaright. After having done this, he was required to study and get the word that he could spell it. Having spelled two or three times, the one hearing him said, "Think of it; have it ready. I shall ask you to spell the word again presently." Accordingly, he was called upon in a minute or two, to spell the word again. This was done 1

I considered of little consequence ; but to have him understand the subject as well as possible, and obtain the command of it, so that the words and ideas should not be useless lumber, or escape from him as fast as they were called up, but every one increase the stock of ready instruments and furniture, for all the various avocations of the mind. This I considered of vast importance. I supposed that his future vigor, accuracy, and compass of thought and of expression ; the ease, perseverance and success of his mental application—would depend very much upon the fact, whether or not, when young, he learned to lay hold upon subjects with energy, courage and resolution. Whatever themes his mind was directed to, I wished him thoroughly to understand, so as to be animated by their inspiration, rejoice in his own efforts, and feel a suitable dependence upon them for all future suc-

the object of the theory and practice of my plan was, to make my adopted son think closely, and think successfully, not having his attention diverted from the object of pursuit, by any scenes which might be passing around him. And I have pleasing evidence, that my plan and exertions have not been without success. Almon, instead of saying, as he once did frequently, "I can't," is not discouraged if at first he is at a loss for an answer, but he often says, with an animated look, "I guess I can think it out," and after some time, he fetches forth the result of his effort rejoicing.

"I have found it."

ting him. It is therefore probable that the time spent in his instruction, has not been much, if any, less than three hours a day, on an average, ever since he has been in my family. This statement has not been made hastily, or at random, but with much consideration and caution; and it is believed to be correct, not only by myself, but also by Mrs. Arnold and the lady in my family.

Very particular attention has also been paid to his manners and habits; his personal, domestic, and moral conduct, and feelings.

To rear up a child we thought so promising—to cultivate, expand and improve the mind and the heart, was regarded by us all, as a most worthy and noble enterprise. It was made one of the principal objects of daily concern. Our hopes and fears, our joys, sorrows and prayers, gathered with lively interest around him, and ascen-

attention to his physical, mental
moral improvement, we considered
ourselves as laborers, not only for the
widow and the fatherless, but also for
the glory of God, the prosperity of
our nation, and the highest good of our
fellow men. We did not expect our
reward immediately; and much less
did we expect a *prosecution* for our
labors. All this however, and more
has come upon us, only because we
were determined to do our best for the
child; so unwilling to be disappointed
in our hopes, and realise our fears
and so anxious to save from the con-
trol of stubbornness, all that he was
and might be.

PROGRESS HE MADE.

It is acknowledged, I believe on all hands, that he has made great improvement in many respects, particularly in reading and spelling.

When he came to live with me, on the 8th of last October, [1829,] he could not pronounce any of his abs, and frequently miscalled his letters. I made use of the edition of Webster's Spelling Book, published in Boston, 1819; and pursuing the method I have before mentioned, in about twelve weeks he got to the end of words in four syllables, upon Page 32; reading and spelling according to the before mentioned method. At this time, his mother put into my hands Hough's second edition of Kneeland's Spelling Book. Wishing he might have his little words familiar, I commenced with him in this, at the beginning of monosyllables, and let him read on more rapidly than before, spelling him occasionally and

...as we might be asked.
about two weeks, I went on thus
him, till we came to the middle of
30th page, where we met, with
word gutter, and both had the mis-
tune to fall in and get mired, as
be seen in the account of this affair

DIFFERENT METHODS OF CORRECTION.

It has always been my object to
der the way of obedience, both in
pearance and reality, as easy and pl
ant, but that of disobedience as d
cult and unpleasant, as possible.
cordingly Almon, when disobedi

room, and remained until he was called for, as we thought proper. This was the most common correction for smaller offences, and was found to have a very good effect.

In a very few cases we sent him into the cellar, to remain a certain time, but to little purpose.

Although the use of the hand upon the ear, is a very ready and with some a very common correction, I did it but seldom, and lightly. I do not recollect doing it more than three or four times.

At one time, when, on account of uncommon negligence and forgetfulness, or some more guilty cause, he either could not or would not pronounce a very simple and easy word, and I thought his mind needed a stimulus that would be effectual, I directed him to go out and ask the horse what it was. He did it, though very reluctantly. I then

told him to go and ask the cow. W
I asked him what the cow said, he
swered, that the cow did not kn
I then told him that they were
like him about the word, for he
not know.

This rap assailing the principle
pride, took effect and quickened
intellect.

A word and a look, generally ans
ed the purpose for the little faults.

As I am called upon in this c
and have resolved, to give an ex
account of every method of correct
used with my son, this must be
apology, if one is necessary, for

mon suit of clothes exchanged for another, suggesting that one of the buttons needed a little attention, which was really the case. Having done this, I was now prepared to show him one of the difficulties attending falsehood. He presently asked me if I would please to unbutton his clothes; but I asked him if he had not told me a *lie* that morning? He said he had. I then asked him, how I could know that he really needed my assistance? He said he could not tell. I then sent him to a second person, and a third, and he found the same difficulties in the way;—neither could he tell *them*. He then came back to me, nature pressing her demands and his troubles increasing; but his ingenious mind could not discover any way by which I could certainly know that he needed what he requested. I then embraced the opportunity to impress upon his mind this fact. If he told *lies*, he would

necessary to use the rod of correction, though we intended to use it according to the scriptures, and not in violation of their authority. At one time when we had occasion to use the rod, I immediately conversed with him about his conduct, and then we both knelt down by the bed-side, and I prayed for him in language which he understood, and he remembered, and has sometimes mentioned to others, giving them an account of this singular correction; which the rod, conversation and prayer were used in connexion, not

CHARACTER OF THE CHILD.

I would sink before I would rise, by misrepresenting the character of the boy I love. It is not the occasional acts of obstinacy occurring once a fortnight that determine general character. It may therefore be said of Almon, since he has been with me, that he has been a good boy, a most interesting child. For one of his age, he is uncommonly large, vigorous, muscular, bold and energetic. He is not inclined to flinch, and hesitate, at trifling difficulties ; but rather disposed to encounter them and surmount or bear them away. His mind is strong ; his understanding sound and clear ; his memory retentive, and his reason ever operative. He is sensibly alive to kindness and attention ; grateful for favors, and well disposed to make seasonable and suitable returns. As to his disposition to obey, in general, he is uncommonly ready faithful. In

was to me and my family an object of much affection and interest, though all this may be said with perfect truth and consistency, yet well known that he manifested obstinacy occasionally a determined disposition to have his own will, without yielding to superior authority or influence. This disposition was increasing with his growth and strengthening with his strength and coming forward on particular occasions with a prominence and effect. He knew he was not right; and would occasionally

amiable qualities, to the service of occasional, unyielding stubbornness—a determined self will. This

PARTICULAR TRAIT IN HIS CHARACTER.

Sometimes retarded, for a day or two, his progress in useful instruction, and rendered his society much less agreeable. The evil, I had no doubt, however, might be cured, without even suspecting that it would take long, and without being attended with any permanent injury, but with present and everlasting benefit to himself and others. But as yet, previous to the severe correction, I had never punished him when I took the stand,—“ You shall obey, or I will wait till you do.” I clearly saw that a stand, and a direct encounter of this, was necessary for the best interests and usefulness of the child. But I had often resolved, and I maintained the resolution, that I would not

the reason why he did not obey, not because he *could* not, but because he *would* not. He showed a fit of obstinacy, so plain as to be beyond all doubt the reason why he did not obey was because he "felt contrary," solved that I would then try the efficacy of this principle,—“You obey, or I will whip you until you do.” A case of this kind occurred January 15th, the day previous to severe punishment. When I took stand, he yielded and obeyed. He had not yet quite courage enough to withstand such an encounter. I then

well that it made me almost sick to whip him, and perhaps he was encouraged to think that for this reason I should yield the next time.

I must give a particular account of the circumstances attending the affair for which I have been indicted.

THE MORNING OF JANUARY 16TH.

During two days previous to this time, Almon had been more than usually unpleasant and contrary ; consequently we had not let him come to the table with us as usual, but gave him his food at the same time on another table ; except once or twice when we sent him out of the room, to remain until he was called. This was depriving him of a privilege which he highly valued, and it had been found to have a very good effect. But now his breast was too full to be relieved in such a manner. He felt too stubborn to be

I called his attention to his book the morning after. He found it pretended to be a book which he had to read words which he had not spelt weeks before, and not long, or hard, as others with which he was familiar. He met with difficulty particularly at the first syllable of the word *gutter*. I asked him what he spelt; but he would not tell me. I then asked what *u-t* spelt. He refused to tell. I then turned to the word *water*, that he might not only hear but see *u-t* standing by itself. He was disobedient. I then turned to him expecting his pride would over-

He read the first line of the lesson, and commenced the second ; but probably finding himself on the way to *u-t*, he stopped. The difficulty was in the double *u-t*, and *u-t* were both in the compute. I asked him if he did not know what they spelt ; and he said he did. Then said I, why do you not tell me, Almon ? He said, " because I feel contrary." I then asked him if he did not mean to tell ? His answer was, " No Sir." I then gave him a stern, reproving look, saying to him, you *must mind*. I also snapt his ears repeatedly, and used various mild measures to obtain obedience. But as he still refused, I asked him again if he did not know what *e-t* and *u-t* spelt ? He answered, " Yes Sir." Why then, said I, do you not tell me ? Because, said he, I feel contrary. And will you not tell me, Almon ? " No Sir." I went through with this same process, yet once or

fess, I was determined he
have it. I did not, and
think it *best* to let him have h

As the case was plain, and
all doubt, that he could not
but would not obey, I took
on this ground, "Almon,
mind, or I will whip you."
He still remained unyielding.
resolved to give him a fair
ty to escape from my displ
therefore laid his book open
table, and called his attention
ly to the little words, whi

Before I began to use the rods, he told me what *u-t* spelt ; but still, with no little sullenness, maintained his obstinacy about *e-t*. I refused to pronounce. I again asked him if he did not know how ; and he said he did. Why, then, do you not tell me ?

“ Because I feel contrary.” Will you not tell me ? “ No Sir.” Are you determined that you will not tell me ? “ Yes Sir.” I then said to him,—I understand you, Almon ; I know what you mean. You shall not have your will ; if you do not pronounce *e-t* I shall whip you till you do.

Now, Almon, understand me—I am going to whip you, because you will not mind, when you know you ought to do so. You say that you know what *e-t* spells, but do not tell me because you feel contrary, and you are determined that you *will not* tell ; and you say, that boys who feel so contrary

said he did. I [redacted] also as
what must be done to [redacted]
and acted as he did, and v
obey ? He said, they must
ed. Thus it is plain that he
me, while he condemned [redacted]
stripes. And his majestic n
towering will, would [redacted]
down with utter conten[redacted]
littleness, cowardice, insignifi
want of integrity, and he wo
felt at full liberty to tramp
foot all rule and authority,
out my family, had I shrunk

his will, than for any thing else. But to return—after half an hour spent in my kitchen and by my fire side—with a heart pained within me—tremulous, feeble, and fearful—not with anger but with sensibility and tenderness—alive if ever I was to a sense of duty, and the good of the child ; with such feelings, not doubting what was duty, after all that I had seen and heard, and I had given my word that he should submit—with such feelings, I say, not controlled by passion, I took the rods in one hand, and with the other led my son to the cellar.

CELLAR SCENE.

Here occurred a scene which will never be forgotten. As to the correction, there is certainly one thing with which it may be measured, and that is, the obstinacy of the child,—the all enduring obstinacy of my adopted son.

result, if the punishment had
"continued till obstinacy
died."

I know there are some, who
frightened at the consequence
unsubdued will ; but I am no
number. Before I began to
the child, he said to me,
whip me, if you will ~~take~~
clothes off. By this I understood
that he did not care for a *whip*
with the clothes on. Of course
doubt it was best to take it
which was accordingly done

other wrist and have him more at command, not miss my aim, striking where I ought not ; that I might be less likely to injure my son, or fail of my object. Indeed, this was the only way in which I could prevent him from biting my hands, which he tried to do with all his might.

He had now become furious with passion. The tempest raged for a while more and more ; awakening on his part, the most angry looks and the most revengeful gestures. With him in this condition, and myself, the wife of my bosom, and the lady of my family, all of us in distress, and with hearts sinking within us, I commenced using the rod, according to Prov. xxiii, 14th, "thou shalt beat him with the rod, and shalt deliver his soul from hell." I did not withhold correction till he obeyed, according to verse 13th, "withhold not correction from the child." I did not think so much of

with the rod, he shall not die.
believed that foolishness was bound
his heart, according to Proverbs
15th. And I knew of no better
od to drive away his foolishness
the one prescribed by the Lord, “
rod of correction shall drive i
from him.” I chastened him
there was hope, according
chapter 19th, verse 18th, “Ch
thy son while there is hope.” I
not give up until I obtained submi
and obedience, according to
18th, “And let not thy soul spare
his crying.” And I think it s
proof that I did not hate him, acc
ing to chapter 19th, verse 18th.

During this most unpleasant, self denying and disagreeable work, I made frequent stops, commanding and trying to persuade, silencing excuses, answering objections,—and then, against the whole current of sympathy, called forth by the peculiar circumstances, and my family most deeply sympathising with myself and son, I proceeded under the direction, not of passion, but of the united dictates of reason, understanding and conscience ; and I trust I may add under the influence of the higher principle of love to God and man. I had the consolation of knowing, too, that the judgment of my family in relation to the affair, exactly corresponded with my own.

But this is not all the impulse and direction which urged me forward toward the point of the child's submission; and forbade me to give up, or flinch, till it was obtained. I am free to acknowledge, however strange it

and never did I perform an act
which my own conviction of
usefulness to another were
stronger, or opposed by a more
powerful current of human sympathy
and human feelings.

But however unpleasant and
cult the work, I felt obliged to
And I repeat it, as I proceeded.
frequent stops ; (not less than a
and, at every stop, I commanded
to persuade, silenced excuses,
answered objections. For he
many objections and excuses
said he

down cellar, but if I would let him go up, he would tell. But I had told him repeatedly that he should not go up till he obeyed ; and I felt that it was better to break *his will*, than to break *my word*. Now, Mr. Arnold, said he, in a very eloquent and artful manner, "If you will only let me go up, I will tell you."

Such arguments he urged with great frequency and importunity. But he was most obstinately and perseveringly opposed to any thing like making me a full, fair and unconditional surrender. To such a surrender, his whole heart revolted. I was humbling to his pride, opposed to his obstinacy, and his former habits of disobedience and self indulgence. And without doubt such a calculator as he is, felt the influence of his own calculations with respect to the future. He doubtless thought that it was a question of submission and obedience for life. If he

than defeat. To let him
in such a case, would be
rule and authority in
for the present and
should have broken
to the control of any
ness, yielded all that
ever possess of talents

I had repeatedly told
should obey, or I should
till he did. He knew
have the punishment
severe or not, just as
he put an end to it, as
ed, by doing as he was
During the correction

correctly, without any hesitation. But as the contest was not between him and Mrs. Arnold, but between him and myself, I again asked him the question. What does *c-t* spell? But he would not tell me. He was not yet ready. He saw that my little sticks, which were very brittle, were breaking up very fast, and he evidently had some hopes that I should give out, and therefore he still refused to obey. I saw him eyeing the sticks keenly, with a calculating look; and I endeavored to convince him that I had enough. But when I had nearly used up all, I called for more, to cut off in season the expectation of gaining his object, which the child manifested, while seeing the rods break up so fast. Two or three were brought, which were very poor and of very little use. One was a beech stick, about as large as the little end of a common pipe stem, very crooked and knotty, hard and rough.

I therefore did not use it, but a broken horsewhip, which was brought. The lash was just spared on to the end of the staff, and came off every few blows. But the whip was in so bad a state, and so used that it did not break the skin or wound so deeply as the rod. My son had no hopes that it would wear out; and therefore he submitted and obeyed. He pronounced the word as distinctly, and emphatically as any I ever heard from his lips. O! the relief! the joy! the anticipations it brought!

...sweet the" note "your d
...ack its drun

I was; and knowing, as he did that it made me almost sick to whip him. At that time he could neither pity me nor himself.

Feelings of tenderness for him, during this scene, I certainly had. I felt deeply. And my feelings were greatly increased, not by a fit of passion, but by my *principles*; all the fountains of my sympathies were broken up, and came forth in one almost resistless tide, which had entirely overcome me, had it not been opposed by the barriers of truth, firm fixed upon the foundations of duty. Reason, understanding and conscience, the word of God and the sentiments of the wisest and best that have ever lived, gave their united influence to support me against the tide of sympathy. Indeed while I was thus supported, and this torrent pressed me on the left, there rolled on another upon the right, whose name was also sympathy, taking its rise from the destruc

that shall never be quenched
world to come. I believed in
istence of everlasting misery,
ed he would suffer it. I be
the existence of everlasting h
and feared he would lose it
if I had another son in the sam
stances, whom I loved as
would sooner risk *my* dange
indictment before the gra
than *his* danger, and the
others, from his "beating
as my adopted son says he ex
do. In short. here I stand

man, and I had rather give my body to the flames, than my mind and my soul to error. I cannot do it.

Half or three fourths of an hour was spent, in the manner above described, before that voice was heard and that word spoken, which was so grateful to my ear, and so joyous to my heart. It was the voice of submission and obedience from the beloved son of my adoption, and my heart rejoiced, even mine. He gave me the yielding look of approbation. I saw the pleasant aspect of a continuance most expressive of the important object for which I had been laboring, and even suffering, but little if any less than himself. But now I was transported with the thought that he was saved from the jaws of the devourer. His deliverance filled my mind, on my return from the cellar scene.

ascended the stairs, faint
but aided by returning s
heart wrapped into ecstasy
pect opening before mys
son,—I exclaimed to Mrs.
is worth five hundred d
evil spirit is cast out. It
of deliverance from m
dangers. It went round
sending its repeated thri
tures, through every hear
ily. We had all sym
wept, but now we rejoice
said, we will eat and d
glad, for the jubilee is
of such a victory

the rod might be laid aside to be used no more. The path of obedience now presented a more joyous and gladdening scene, and I felt its inspiration, and have here given the very expressions to which it gave rise.


But when I said and did these things, I was not aware that they must be published to the world, or that our joy would so soon be turned unto grief, and our resolution to feast, be exchanged for pain and sickness, fasting and weeping. But what reproofs of conscience? What self accusations, can I feel for these things? I have searched, and can find none. I *do* not, I *cannot* feel any. A full acquittal is presented me by the word of God—by the sentiments of the greatest and best of men—by my own weariness and painfulness—my anxieties and prayers in behalf of the widow and the fatherless—by my own reason and understanding, my conscience and heart.

prayed more for the widow fatherless, and perhaps should have talked more to her son of God's religion ; but this is not the question.

Immediately after the concert the child walked up stairs to his room where we live, and in about one minute before he began to drink, and he continued till he had taken a hearty breakfast. He only ate more that morning than other ones of my family, but not more than being three in number be-

APPEARANCE OF THE CHILD AFTER THE CORRECTION.

After the correction, the appearance of the child was unusually mild, submissive, pleasant and interesting. He was sensible that he had been very naughty ; appeared to be sorry for it, said that the reason why he did not mind, was because he felt contrary, and thought he should do so no more. Before, when I had found it necessary to whip him, he always afterwards, if asked, expressed the opinion that I should have to whip him two or three times more. But now, he was of a different opinion. He thought I should not have to whip him again, but that he should do as he was told in future. He said to me, most expressively. " I never had any body so kind to me, as you are."



All who saw him this day
was up and about in the gai
humor, the liveliness of h
and the readiness of his
rocking in the chair, and
about house, eating and driv
exquisite relish, all I say, w
in these circumstances, to r
of which many can testify,
who certainly exhibited a
pearance of enjoyment, a
suffering, notwithstanding
stripes. And I do not kno
to say that he appe

fluence of a returning fit of obstinacy. Yea, I verily believe, that on the one dark and dreadful Sabbath day after his punishment, he enjoyed more than he did during the whole time of two days previous to his punishment. He certainly exhibited all the evidence of it which can be gathered from eating and drinking, from ready obedience, from smiling and rejoicing. If, therefore, the happiness of one day was lost, the happiness of another was gained; if the sufferings of one day were increased, the sufferings of another were diminished.

Before sunrise, on the day after the punishment, the child was seen by some who called for that purpose. The whipping he had received, being given upon the bare skin, showed to advantage; and seeing him in bed, and some of the visitors having been told that it would be three days before he could be dressed, the impression was quick and

was up and about, full of his overflowing with glee.

On the next day but one correction of the child, in noon, his mother and an un- and, not to gratify their own but for other reasons, they take Almon with them.

consented upon these conditions, that they should call and to *nine families* in the neighborhood which they very cheerfully engaged to do, and did ly. Within less than a fortnight was returned to my family.

Almon on marks of a

A CONSULTATION WITH THE RELATIVES OF THE CHILD.

I was always willing, and even desirous, to have his relatives know *when* and *why* he was punished. I wished to have them know all my conduct towards him, that they might judge of it. for themselves. They could also sympathise with me in whatever I did or suffered in behalf of them, or the child.

Two weeks before the severe correction, I had occasion to call upon the mother, in the presence of her father and a brother, and expressed to them the many disagreeable and painful feelings which I had experienced by the disobedience and punishment of my adopted son. They all sympathised with me, while I thus bore the burdens of others and endured their sorrows. I asked them what I must do in case I found it necessary to punish the child very severely before he would

let him have his will ? ' Then
ed, He must be made to g
obey. I then told them th
opinion, a child better be s
in consequence of a correcti
subdued by it, than to hav
will and never be subdued.
so expressed the same opin
the child did not receive a
tion from me that made hi
even deprived him of his a
no, not for an hour. I mak
mark with a special referen
punishment which has prod
excitement in the public
in relation to this it is st

Behold how great a matter a little fire kindleth, when many fan the flames, who love to see them rage.

AN IMPORTANT FACT.

It is a fact that my adopted son, six or eight weeks before the severe correction, nearly lost his life by the influence of that *wilful disobedience* and *impatience of restraint* which afterwards occasioned the correction that produced so much excitement. When Mrs. Arnold and myself were absent from home, and he was left to the care of his mother, he *wilfully* broke away from her hand in returning from meeting, and attempting hastily to cross the road, he rushed before a horse which trampled him under foot ; bruised him, and deprived him of three teeth, surely there was but a step between him and death ! But a step, did

often result from unyield-
ness ! Such stubborn-
ness, is sure to destroy

WEIGHT OF THE

Nine weeks after the
birth of the child, hav-
ing heard of a report that
they say that Mr. Arn-
old is to die,"—having
heard, I say, it was
to have the child
done accordingly.
was not more flesh

• 1 - 1 6 for one 1

ten months, he weighed only fifty one and a half pounds. I cannot help pitying a person who makes so many and such powerful appeals to my sympathies. Others, too, I am persuaded, will be assisted to suitable feelings, by just letting their children step into the scales.

**FEELINGS OF MYSELF AND FAMILY
ON JANUARY 17TH.**

The morning of this day, like the remainder, was unlike all others ; though brilliant, it was dark as midnight. The air was salubrious. But the breeze pestilential.

Our prospect hitherto had been joyous. It was like the prospect of those, who, advancing upon the voyage of life, behold the waters gilded with a pleasant sun, and hearing the gentle rippling of the silver wave, are delighted with the scene, and fancy that

... 8 ---
were portentous ! The wi
The tempest swept the w
hurled them into heaps !
of joy was hushed ; and
sung it, seemed engulfed in
was upon *my* head, that the
most vehemently. In the v
ny I was prostrate. And
none so low, but that they
liberty to tread me under
heart was filled, and wrung
guish. But Christ did not
comfortless. He came up
supported me. And some
would have comforted me
... by pleading in my (

their account, as though it were done to himself. The Lord reward them ; yea, and he will do it.

THOUGHTS, ON JANUARY 22D, 1830.

If the jury have given a hearing to the complaint against me, they have probably done it in the discharge of their duty ; and I know of no reason to complain of them. If the sheriff comes after me, he will probably come in the discharge of his duty ; and I would respect him more in doing it, than in neglecting it ; and if I had any honor left to bestow, I would honor him. And as to any personal accusation against any man concerned in this affair, I have fully purposed that my mouth shall not transgress. If I go to the prison, I shall go with much consolation and support ;—the comforting testimony of my conscience and my

martyrs always had.

My great anxiety is, to
and advance his cause, by
conduct in this affair. W
ed with this object, perso
is but a trifle. Oh ! that t
help me, like Paul and S
and sing praises to him in
night, and the deepest a
to wait patiently till he i
afford deliverance.

I know that the wormw
gall, which is now filling
overflowing, is not the re
God has promised, or will
for what I have done and c

of a full and final acquittal. It is all my salvation and all my desire. Now I will try and endure all things, and learn and do all I can, for God and religion ; looking to him for direction, and holding on above at every step.

This is the time to preach faith and patience. There will be just as much of this fiery trial, and it will be just as good, as the Lord sees fit ; and that will be good enough for me. If God pleases to advance his cause by permitting me to suffer in this way, why should I complain ? It is good for me, that I am afflicted ; for I can now say, in a manner I never could before, "Not my will, O God, but thine be done." It may be easy to say this, when the sun of prosperity shines around us, and all shout our applause ; but to say it with the officer and jail in view, and the tempest beating upon our heads, this certainly requires some faith and prayer. Bless the Lord, O

The Lord will soon de
these deep waters ; set n
rock, and establish my g
a new song unto my
praise to his name.

**FEELINGS OF MYSELF A
DURING OTHER PAR
SCENE.**

Sometimes the heart
the point of active employ
the pen and the pencil, but
the point of faith, and lo
tient endurance. To hav
ports abroad ; to have cl
ministers --

tried before a tribunal of impartial minds, and decided according to the weight of evidence ! Oh ! that it were known and read of all men ! “ Oh ! that it were written with an iron pen, and lead in the rock forever ! ” This would assuage my grief, and relieve my heart-ache.

Oh ! that the truth would come forth awakened by the impulse of nature’s God, from all her works—from hill and dale—from loftiest mountain, and deepest valley—from the little speck that glitters in the dust, through every rise and fall, every ascent and declivity of nature, in all her vast domain. •

Let it take the lightning’s wing, and speak in the voice of seven thunders. Let it be embosomed in the whirlwind,—borne aloft, and hurled forth by the tempest. Let fire and storm ; let air and water, become one continuous and elastic medium of sensation

owl be its herald. Let
will by night, and the
woods by day, give utt
woes and the groans of
Let summer and winter,
harvest, cold and heat,
to our sighs and our pray

**CHARACTER OF GOD, A
CONSOLATION IN AFFLICTION**

Never before did the
God appear so precious
casting its radiance arour
upon darkness ; compass
as a shield : beaming wit

thought, that all this trial, and the occasion of it, are even better known to him than to myself ! He is able to protect, defend and deliver me, in his own time, and in his own way. That will be the best time, and the best way. I am willing to wait. My heart condemns me not, and therefore I have confidence towards God.

TO MY ENEMIES.

If I have any enemies, who have exerted themselves to my injury in this affair, or have rejoiced in my affliction, and I may be permitted to speak a word to them, I will say : Fellow sinners, guilty like myself of many sins, for which we need forgiveness, and we must forgive or we cannot be forgiven,—whatever you have designed against me—whatever you have said, or done, or thought, or felt, while

most cheerfully and me
I also pray the Lord to
this thing. And I do, i
ence of God, and bef
most cordially give yo
full of all demands I ha
though *unasked*, it is,
may be, *unwelcome* now
I should never speak
each other face to face
soften your dying pi
the anxiety of tumu
and ease the troubled
that you have my fo
prayers. As I may n
however, or may be

or meet in heaven together, rapt in the embraces of *his* bosom, and thrilled with ecstasies of joy unutterable, what interchanges of friendship ! What hearty welcomes ! What congratulations of joy, should we give and receive from each other, and from Christ, and from all the hosts above,—pouring forth their raptures at our entrance, on that happy place ! There all animosities will forever cease, and friendships the purest and most endearing, the firmest and the best that were ever known ; be confirmed, established and improved, without diminution and without end.

Now therefore, fellow sinners, if there be any consolation in Christ ; if any comfort of love ; if any fellowship of the Spirit ; if any bowels of mercy,—fulfil ye my joy, that ye be like-minded, being of one accord, and of one mind. As the Holy Ghost saith, to day if ye will hear his voice, harden

him take the water of life

But I must return to my
and notice

A WONDER.

Almon has been abun-
tioned in relation to the u-
rection which has occasioned
excitement. His mother
the child has never stated
how to spell and pronounce
for which he was correct
the reason why he did
cause he was, or felt, &
though I doubt not that I
questioned an hundred times

submit, he answered, he thought he should beat Mr. Arnold out."

One conversation with him on this subject, which took place while he was gone from me, I must be permitted to relate. A certain person said to him, Almon, did you know the word that Mr. Arnold wanted to have you read? Yes, ma'am. Did you not feel frightened, so that you could not tell? No ma'am. Did you not forget? No ma'am. Are you not mistaken? No ma'am. He gave every answer with increasing emphasis, and then added, keenly, "Don't you think I know them little abs? c-t et, i-t it, o-t ot, u-t ut." Thus has he invariably stood to the truth, and confessed his fault, and justified the correction, and defended his master, and obtained the victory. If every lawyer in the United States had volunteered his services in my favor, they could not all have pled my case so well as he has done it, when be-

This affair is marvel
to some, unaccountable
strained to say, behold
as history records not,
unfolds. It is one pecu
Let the north give up,
keep not back.—Let s
from afar and daughter
of the earth, and see
compared with him, i
Many of them have
virtuously, But on this
haps, excels them all.
cleave to him while i
mortal life, and whe
form his office, may

APPEALS.

I have appealed to my own reason, understanding and conscience, in my most rational, devout and tranquil moments ; and here I stand acquitted and have confidence towards God.

I have appealed to the partner of my bosom, who is not suspected of being destitute of woman's tenderness, or of strong affection for the little stranger ; and here I am acquitted.

I have also appealed to the lady in my family, whose understanding and tenderness is unimpeachable ; and here I am acquitted.

I have appealed to the tender mother of the fatherless boy, who knows him well, and loves him with a mother's love ; who knows the pleasures and pains, the joys and sorrows, the hopes and fears, the duties and responsibilities, of a parent ; and here I have more than mere acquittal. Her gratitude

minds are as good, and who
are as tender as others, and
all the circumstances as well
and here I am acquitted.

I appeal to the body of my
son, which in less than a year
showed no stripes. And I am
certainly acquitted, from the fact of
any thing like a permanent
injury. ●

I appeal to the whole
life and conduct of the child
times, while under my care.
I had such a tyrant for his
support would indicate, and I
nose, then surely, his will

of sight, or fail to see, even more clearly, than in the refractive mirror of report. I ask then for a look this way. Where is the person, far or near, who ever saw any thing in his appearance, or conduct, before or since the time referred to, which gave an impression that he was under the authority of a tyrant? Where is that sinking of countenance, that proneness of look, that averting of the sight, that dejection of spirits, which would be the inevitable result of tyranny. The very aspect of the child, to which I appeal, would be more satisfactory on this point, to a careful observer, than a hundred witnesses. He shows plainly, that he exists in the society of those whose surrounding atmosphere is not repulsive, but attractive—not depressing but enlivening—not retarding, but quickening—not degrading, but elevating.

and Attorney General of the New-Hampshire."

And, finally,—I appeal to inserted in this book, from best acquainted with the af from relatives of the child, am not acquitted, I am willin charged of all the guilt wi they charge me.

MEANS OF UNDUE EXCITE

Among the means of und

rection, but scarcely moved by all the evils which attend the broad way of unyielding stubbornness, and which thicken upon the path, till they accomplish the destruction of body and soul.

By inconsistent sympathy, I also mean, that which was at first manifested for my son, by persons who were afterwards sorry that I had not killed him.

2. The want of due regard to the influence which persons exert, informing the character of others, and in determining their future destinies.

God hath said, that one sinner destroyeth much good. Evil communications corrupt good manners. He that walketh with wise men, shall be wise ; but a companion of fools shall be destroyed.

It is possible that some have not rightly considered these things, who have loudly complained of my conduct in correcting my son.

another reason of un-

“He that spareth his rod
son but he that *loveh* him
him betimes.

4. The circumstance
minister of the gospel.
another reason why repor
me, have had such easy, i
sive, untired and untirin
Here I do not accuse, but i
innocent will not be offen
quiry. If none are guilt
take offence. But are t
persons whose candor a
ity are such that they
ready and willing to bel

than other men ? Who that is opposed to ministers, was not glad—who that hates the cause of missions, has not rejoiced at the recent reports from Ossipee?

I would have none of my fellow sinners stumble, or fall, or perish, over my faults or my frailties ; neither if I have any virtues, would I have them misunderstood, or perverted to their injury. Let none take occasion from my conduct, to hurt themselves, or reproach the cause of Christ. Especially, let them not do this, when in sympathy and Godly sincerity I am endeavoring to serve the Lord Jesus, advance his cause, and bless my fellow men ; for, in such a case, they must receive the greater detriment.

5. Disregard of the scriptures, has exerted a great and extensive influence in the uncommon excitement we have

rental ones.

has been arraigned at the
human feelings. And who
arraigned, shall the christ
be afraid or ashamed,
hesitate, to appear on the
God, though all earthly a
powers should seem to
against him? What if all
of nature, in every part o
main, should thunder
above, and beneath, an
and with most augment
centrate their tempest u
He has a more sure wor
whereunto he does well

— who give a

—though the waters thereof roar and be troubled ; though the mountains shake with the swelling thereof.

When the Son of God is in the furnace, we need not fear to enter and remain there, just as long as he would have us ; for we shall not only come out unhurt, but like gold purified seven times. His favor is better than life : and we should prize it more than human friendship and human life. His frown is death ; and we should fear it more than all human frowns, or any sufferings or death that humanity, or even barbarity, can possibly inflict.

A MUSICAL INSTRUMENT.

There is one string in this curious and complicated instrument, which has been occasionally played upon, and is found to give forth very plaintive and pathetic notes. Although my

once or twice. . . .
consisting of flesh and blo
ty sympathy, and parenta
Some have instituted a l
parison between my parcer
and theirs, and between
done, and what they had :
pect of me ; and having
stand, they begin to play
strument.

Their fingers drive across
And rapid wing electric
With plaintive notes the
And flashes all the heav

Could any parent wh
such a manner ? Can it
Can it be in fle:

that I could play upon the instrument half as well ; but I merely thought of touching it here and there after this manner :—Ye tender parents, ye sympathetic hearts, where is your tenderness, and where your sympathy, when you see your beloved offspring controlled by childish stubbornness ; exposed to all its evils, and restrain them ? Does their mental and moral improvement lay so near your heart, that you devote three hours daily to the instruction of each of them, accompanied with prayer to God for his blessing upon your labors ? Or do you devote this portion of time to the mental and moral improvement of all you have, more or less ? If you do not, must be permitted to touch the instrument by asking :—Can a parent treat dear children with such neglect and indifference ? Can it be in human nature ? Can it be in flesh and blood ? Where is your tenderness and sympathy

tenderness not

**CORRECTION SUITE
NENT CHARACTER
MAN NATURE.**

One of the most stril
nent characteristics of
is a disposition to be
an unwillingness to s
control. This dispos
ly manifested by per
The child, especiall
position to have his
yielding to others
being able and di

and how to operate upon it in the best manner, has, with no less benevolence than wisdom, prescribed the rod of correction to drive it far from him. God has also directed us to use the rod till he yields and obeys ; without giving way to the love, tenderness or sympathy of the moment ; but controlled rather by his commands, by that lasting sympathy and everlasting love, which regards with the liveliest tenderness, his highest happiness and usefulness ; which regards the redemption of his soul forever, and by him the souls of others ; and embraces every measure to save immortal beings from hell, and exalt them to heaven.

Now, my impression is, that other methods of correction are not so well calculated, of themselves, to break down the stubborn will, and subdue obstinacy to obedience, as the one I adopted. We might punish a mighty army individually, when there was no

tions ; we might operate u
fears and awaken their love
to awe them into reverence
them to obedience ;—we mig
mingle authority and tender
mand and entreaty togethe
for a cordial subjection ; yet
never tried our strength, sk
cision, by a direct encoun
field of battle, it might stil
ful who would win the da
should fairly and determina
take to dispute a point, for
their passions were enliste
their energies awakened.

towards my adopted son, in a degree painful to myself, even at a time and in circumstances in which I have been charged with the greatest cruelty. Sympathy for him I surely had; though it was not that which would withhold a bitter pill, necessary for his good; but that which, by the sickness of a day, would obtain the health of years. It was that which would extract a thorn, to prevent the lockjaw; that which would choose a boil, if it might prevent a cancer—that which would open an issue, to preserve the reason and prevent distraction—that which would let blood, to prevent inflammation of the brain—that which would make an incision, to prevent mortification—that which would afflict the body, to save the soul—that which would press the unyielding demands of reason for a day, to prevent the everlasting exactions and accusations of a guilty conscience, and save from the

was that which would have o
ping answer for fifty ; or t
hundred—that which, by the
of one, would prevent the re

FALSEHOOD AND TRUTH

Falsehood is a carnivorous
most disordered stomach and
appetite—of rapid wing, but
vious course—changing acco
the state of the air and every f
rent of the breeze, seeing the b
dark, and delighting most in
filled with dust and smoke—l
vice in the

have felt most deeply the mildew and the blast of calumny ; or who have been bruised by hard misfortune, or falling far. She is eagle-eyed, yet often blind ; seeing where there is nothing to be seen, and knowing where there is nothing to be known. She is hasty, where truth is cautious ; positive, where truth is doubtful ; depending upon herself, where truth would have witnesses ; averting her sight, where truth examines ; ready to accuse, and quick to condemn. She is bold and blustering, where truth is modest and unassuming. She is offensive and disgusting ; while truth is amiable and inviting. She is loved where truth is hated ; and hated where truth is loved. She is rapid, where truth is slow ; and slow, where truth is swift. She will die where truth lives ; and her death is every where certain, for *truth will never die.*

However rapidly or extensively

, overtaken and put down. True
longer wings, and stronger
and surer flight, has ascended
and, sped by the breath of he
ing with an all searching eye
tected by an Almighty hand,
tain to overtake falsehood, c
the back, lay heavy upon t
and bring her to the ground
fair battle shall be fought, an
ry pressed on, till falsehood s
neither wings nor feathers, n
or heart, but, rent in ten thou
ces, and disshevelled in the
shall be neither found, nor
except by those who

MY PEOPLE.

Some feel deeply interested to know how this strange occurrence is likely to affect that union, harmony and love, which has prevailed between myself and my people. What will be its *final* result in this respect, I will not now undertake to say ; though I may doubtless have the privilege of thinking and believing for myself.

As to the *present* state of feelings on *my* part, I should think it was just like this :

I'm fast to them
And they to me,
As curling vines
Around their tree.
If one is taken,
Both will go,
To jail or gibbet,
Joy or woe.

And to this I hear, or *seem* to hear,

As curling vines
Around their tree.
If one is taken,
Both will go,
To jail or gibbet,
Joy or woe.

My people resemble the
mentioned in Proverbs, w
tle upon the earth but wis
ants, though a people
yet they prepare their
summer. Like the conie
a feeble folk, yet make th
es in the rocks. Like th
go forth by bands. Lik
they take hold with th

1111111111111111

ious and peculiar people, whom I love in the truth. It is a little flock, but it is the Father's good pleasure to give them the kingdom. They are weak in themselves, but strong in the Lord. They are firm, decided and affectionate. And after the experience of this severe trial, if the armies of Gog and Magog come up upon all the breadth of the earth to battle, and compass their camp about, I have no fears that they will desert me, or be driven from my side. Nay, if I must go to prison for conscience' sake, they will go with me. If I must go to the stake, they will follow me. Our chief danger is, from the fires kindled and fed by the various materials of combustion, and fanned by the pestilential breeze. No danger from blood, or stripes, brethren ; for the community have shrunk back affrighted, shuddering with tremendous and inexpressible horror, even at the sound of stripes.

we have a company of
who are firm, decided
the field, and skilful in
tle. Blessed be the day
union ; and that too wi
acquaintance.

“ Blest be the tie that
Our hearts in christian l
The fellowship of kind
Is like to that above.”

EFFECTS OF AF

I can now, better th
enter with sympathy
ings of the apostles

ling interest. I am assisted by my late experience, in rejoicing with them that rejoice, and in weeping with those that weep.

I feel that nothing in the whole history of my life ever occurred, for which I have so much reason to render present and everlasting thanksgiving to God, as for this severe trial. Oh ! if I forsake him now ; if my heart does not cleave to him and to his cause, as it cleaves to life ; if I am not found faithful unto death, I shall be guilty beyond any common measure. If I do not greatly improve in such a school as this, I must be far less teachable, and much more stubborn, than my adopted son. Among other things, I have learned to be cautious ; I must look the second time, even at smiles, to see if they are not hollow ; and at professions of friendship, to see if they are not unsound. I have been practically taught, not to

glare of the world—

“Lean not on earth—

’Twill pierce thee to the heart

But if we take hold at
hand of faith, and embrace
with a heart of love, we

“Bid earth roll on

Nor heed its idle whirl.”

“’Tis Jesus fills our heart

With holy faith and fervor

From Jesus all our joy shall

In the blest realms of light

Jesus, his love, his grace

Pour gladness round the

These all their golden hours

These swell the notes of

The lessons which

in school of affliction

and the dungeon of adversity, are as near the feet of Christ, as the mount of prosperity or the pinnacle of fame. He is a present help in every time of trouble. Oh ! What reason have I to trust him for all that I need ; and to depend upon him for whatever he has caused me to hope. How guilty must I be to forsake him now ; and yet I fear I shall. How little confidence can I place in myself, or in any human being. Now I have special need of divine support and assistance ; for now is the time to glorify God, and to be an example of the believers in word, in conversation, in charity, in spirit, in faith, in purity. Now is the time to preach meekness and gentleness, and faith and patience.

“ Let pride and wrath be banished hence,

Meekness and love my soul pursue ;”

Thus may I follow Christ my Lord,

Where he is gone, there may I go.

And I am sure that my way thither,

the christian minister,
rough and painful, as th
my Lord and his a
through much tribulatio
enter the kingdom ; for
of heaven suffereth vio
violent take it by fo
weapons of warfare a
though mighty throug
pulling down of stron
ing down imaginations :
the devices of the craft
diviners mad. It is no
and ministers, to be ang
venge. Vengeance is n
nay saith the Lord !

him in safety from him that puffeth at him.

CERTAIN IMPRESSIONS.

There are certain distinct and strong impressions which I have had from very early life, and which have doubtless exerted their own appropriate influence in my domestic administrations. As little experience as I have had in any thing of a parental character, I have felt but few things more forcibly, than the great contrast I would have exhibited in the exercise of family government, between the way of *obedience* and *disobedience*. I would have the ways so distinct and distant, and the way marks and mementos so many, expressive, and striking, surrounding and assailing, in every place, and at all times, every principal and

gathered, and in lively exertion
thing that is repulsive, unpromising,
discouraging. But I would have every
thing lovely, attractive, cheering,
encouraging and animating all their
benign and heavenly presence, in

THE PATH OF OBEDIENCE

Here I would have affection
displayed, and all the influence
of parental tenderness and benevolence
exerted; and every countenance
the family glowing with the
approbation. Let the way be
strengthened with hopes, never disappointed
and with promises always fulfilled.

Let the plenteous board be crowned ;
 And the wife's endearing smile,
 Beam a rosy welcome round.
 Join the ring, ye girls and boys,
 This enchanting circle, this,
 Binds the social loves and joys,
 'Tis the fairy ring of bliss !"

I would have the path of obedience carpeted with velvet, and surrounded with flowers. Here I would have every odor from the four quarters of the globe, pour in their fragrance. I would arch it from East to West, and from pole to pole, with one continuous and expanded rainbow. And I would inset and bespangle the arch throughout, with all the stars and moons and suns of the universe. And I would open up a way of access to the mercy seat—even to the Emperaeum, "where burning seraphs bow before the eternal throne." And I would present God throughout the way, ever present to view, enrobed in all the infinite and superlative glories of his Deity, look

that favor which is life,
ing kindness which is be
And from above, and fro
throughout his way, I w
path shining more and
displaying his grace and
mediation—the Spirit a
saying come—the port
opening, and presenting
prospects and enchantin
eye hath not seen, nor ear
the heart of man concei
approaches thither, I wo
hailed by ten thousand ti
sand tongues, bidding hir
a thousand times welcome

ody than all heaven besides, saying,—
Come, ye blessed of my Father, inherit
the kingdom prepared for you from
the foundation of the world. And I
would have his joy go, an eternal
round, increasing at every step—rising
higher and higher without diminution
and without end. Such an aspect,
would I have the path of obedience
bear in its commencement—in its pro-
gress, and in its termination in that
high and holy place, where God sheds
forth the abundance of his glory, and
lightens it above the brightness of the
sun, with his own immediate presence.

THE PATH OF DISOBEDIENCE.

I would have this path rendered try-
ing, uncomfortable and forbidding, by
the loss of privileges and favors, smiles
and tokens of friendship—by the

pulsive justice—by the loss
and kind remembrance—by
suspicion and distrust—by the
frowning frown of disapprobation
aspect foreboding fearful by
indignation—and by the execution
all suitable penalties and punishments.

Thus would I rear across
of disobedience, a wall which
should rest upon earth's surface
whose top should reach to
one which no pride should
all enduring obstinacy cannot
penetrate. I would have it
rough, and dark, and dreary
solitary, and slippery, and

1 thorns under foot, and hang it
1 swords by hairs over head. On
er side I would have loud thun-
utter their voices, and fierce light-
gs blaze. At the very entrance, I
uld have the whirlwind confuse,
the tempest beat. Thither I would
e the hurricane sweep, and the tor-
o roar !

would have the reins of parental
ernment held firm and steady,
atening when the subject is refracto-
ut yielding when mild.

For these different representations
different paths, I have the sanction
he word of God. By this, these
erent ways are presented in all the
id colors, and flowing imagery, of
st striking contrast. One is irrad-
d with all the splendor of light and
lgence of glory, like that of the
shining in his strength. Here all
beauties of the rain bow diffuse
r exquisite charms. Here when-

and the softest melodious
thrilling harmonies and
ever made by natural
voices, or ever circulate
phere of earth or heaven

But the other way, the
presents, as

“Horrible on all sides round
As one great furnace flame
flames,

No light, but rather dark
Served only to discover signs
Regions of sorrow, doleful
And rest can never dwell
That comes to all.”—

and suffering, we have wept. But the tempest we hope is past, and a heavenly calm is settling down upon us. Our sky is clearer, and the air more salubrious. But let nothing lull us to sleep, lest Satan get the advantage of us, and our last state be worse than the first. O let us take heed to ourselves, and to all our duty. Let the past arrest our fears, and the future animate our hopes. Let every thing from above, and from beneath, and all around, quicken us in watchfulness and prayer, that we may be ready for another onset more fearful than the one we have recently experienced. And then, in the strength of the Lord of hosts, and on the fields of Zion, having on the whole armor of God, and standing firm on truth and duty, we will give the enemy battle, ward off the enemy's shock, or direct it over our heads.

But now, brethren, whatever rocks

we have traversed on th
in this tempestuous sea:
be remembered with gr
now that he has gu
through, that for the fi
be less exposed to shipw
er.

We sometimes think
severe measures with o
bring them to a right s
and course of action ;
our heavenly Father, w
parental sympathy an
takes this course with u
gin to tremble and cry c
is too large or crooked

its extent, to the most excellent discipline of our Father's family.

When temptations, foes and storms assail you, brethren, then is the time to gather up your loins, like men and christians, and to be strong in the Lord and in the power of his might. Then is the time to give faith the height and depth ; the length and breadth ; the strength and compass, of the most noble, determined and persevering resistance. If you have planted your feet firm upon the platform of God's word, always maintain your standing without wavering; suffering, praying and acting like christians ; holding on above, and looking for the salvation of God, till it come—or you die upon the spot, and ascend to heaven.

When the ground on which we stand is that of truth and duty, shall we ask the pardon of any one for standing there ? Nay, for this we cannot ask

duty? Nay, in this we
rather. For if our hearts
us not, then have we conf
wards God. And if we find
in difficulty at any time, by
the path of obedience, we a
God for our escape.

If we have any enemies
wish to humble us in ours
exalt us before God, let them
other such onset, and if our
is not in a measure subdued
pride humbled, our faith str
the favor and the glory o
played around us, it will
they make their assault upc

not unite with us in the worship and service of God, we will certainly make no harder request of them than this, that they let us alone ; and for this, we will not be very anxious ; for God, who is wiser than man, may see it to be most for our good and his glory, that they should afflict us. For it is possible that in trying to upset us, they may set us up.

If any of us have passed through this furnace of fire, heated seven times hotter than usual, and it be discovered that not a hair of the head is singed, or the smell of fire passed upon us, let us not forget, that it was because of the presence of one, like unto the Son of God.

CONCLUDING REMARKS.

1. How important that all should give more earnest heed to that divine

and *believing*. If all had duly
to this admonition, how much
excitement; how much w
and distress, might have bee
ed. There are times, and the
sons and things, in relation
we should always be slow c
believe, and moderate in f
in acting.

1. 2. On an occasion like th
we learn who are willing to
as our friends, when it is
to be on our side. No thank
of real friendship, to the n
on your side only when the
popular opinion sets strong

against you and against *him*,—this requires friendship—firm, precious, endearing friendship.

3. From this subject, ministers and missionaries may learn to expect almost any thing, and every thing, that is evil. Their purest motives, and most virtuous actions, have no security from misrepresentation and perversion. But we know who hath said, “The disciple is not above his Master, nor the servant above his Lord.” “It is enough for the disciple that he be as his Master, and the servant as his Lord.” If they have called the Master of the house Beelzebub, how much more shall they call them of his household? If the world hate *you* ye know that it hated *me* before it hated you. If ye were of the world, the world would love its own; but because ye are not of the world, but I have chosen you out of the world, therefore the world hateth you. Remember the word that I said

ted me, they will also perse-
if they have kept my say-
will keep yours also. But
things will they do unto you
name-sake, because they know
that sent me."

But for our consolation,
then, if we suffer with him,
also be glorified together.
the great apostle, we may
that the sufferings of this present
are not worthy to be compared
the glory that shall be revealed.

4. From this subject, also
in the cause of Christ manifest
importance of being better

If we do this, we may know for our comfort, that all things shall work together for our good—that nothing shall separate us from the love of Christ—that we shall come off conquerors, and more than conquerors, through him that loved us and gave himself for us.

The sources of annoyance to the christian minister, are multiform and never failing. All the elements of human depravity, and all the powers of darkness, are against him. He must not think that they will slumber or sleep. But he must expect that sooner or later, and more or less frequently, all their ever active energies will be aroused, and put forth, in mighty, violent and long continued efforts, against him and the church of Christ.

But while we are called upon to remember that we have enemies for Christ's sake, we must not indulge feelings of hardness ; but cherish for

them the feelings of
vate the spirit of the gospel.
bless them, that curse us ;
them that hate us, and pro-
which despitcfully use us
cute us. - Like the great
must be able to say. "I
we bless ; being persecut-
it ; being defamed, we
must be willing, if the
Lord be so, to be counted
of the world, and the
all things, for the sake
we must rejoice to be
to suffer shame for
The subject a

them that rejoice, and weeping with them that weep. But the fact that sympathy is a property which we possess in common with the brute creation, is, of itself, sufficient to teach us that it is not our guide. We have a guide more elevated, distinguishing and sublime. It is the bright gift of heaven—the image of the invisible God—the infusion and inspiration of the omniscient mind. This guide is reason and religion, in union and harmony. “United they stand; divided they fall.” Our sympathies they should guide—our passions control. But if either sympathy or passion obtain the ascendancy—if we give ourselves up to the impulse and control of either, reason is thwarted in her operations, the understanding is perverted, and religion dethroned. We take both Scylla and Charybdis in our course, and we are shipwrecked mariners on the ocean of human feelings.

and the mountain way
deep ; exposed to the lig
above, and the monsters
Peal after peal is heard,
ter surge is felt.

There are times, when
tains of sympathy are br
pour forth in an overw
rent, deep, and large,
suffreing neither reason,
ing nor religion, to do
sparing neither age, nor
—unmerciful alike, to th
awaken compassion, and
venge ; cruel as the grav
not less cruel to the other

nevolent, accomplishing the greatest good for his people, in the best manner. The cloud which to us may appear charged with a tempest, too dreadful to be borne, may contain the richest and most numerous blessings. They will descend in the best time and manner, though it may be at a different time, and in a different manner, from what we should have chosen, or have anticipated. And our subject certainly furnishes encouragement to the people of God to trust in him, even in the darkest time, if they are confident of being in the path of duty, and desire above all things else to walk in it.

To be a diligent and devout student in affliction, is more important than prayer for deliverance. It comports better with our own good, and the glory of God. This is a point of vast importance, in all the troubles and trials we meet with in the path of our duty. But this is certainly one we are

pressed on our minds, and
graven upon our heart
never be forgotten.

7. The subject has fur
casion for the trial of ch
acter. It is easy to have
as we can see, and when
obstacles to be overcome
other thing to have that
the substance of things h
the evidence of things i
to exercise it, even to our
rejoicing, in the fiery fu
the lion's den. Here we
opportunity to know wh
any faith or not.

upon us from above. But even then, we should be able to say, with the Psalmist, Why art thou cast down, Oh my soul, and why art thou disquieted within me ! Hope thou in God ; for I shall yet praise him, who is the health of my countenance. We should say, with the apostle, None of these things move me.

We are sometimes called, in a special manner, to the exercise of christian *endurance* ; and we must endure with christian mildness, gentleness, patience, meekness, forbearance and long suffering. At such a time, we have a better opportunity to know what manner of spirit we are of, and where our treasure is, and where our hearts are, and whence we derive our consolation. All this may appear easy, when there is nothing to endure ; but it is more difficult in the time of trial. When temptations and persecutions arise, it will put us to the test.

man, can be realised of severe trial. It is find the promises of inheritance, and feel of scripture to all our times, if there is joy, it grief. If there is a calm from on high,—the overcoming faith.

8. Our subject teaches portance and propriety tion asked by Nicodemus Savior was reproached. law judge any man before and know what he doeth

9. The occasion

In the fear of the Lord is strong confidence ; and his children shall have a place of refuge. As thy days, so shall thy strength be. My grace is sufficient for thee. God is faithful, who will not suffer you to be tempted above that ye are able ; but will with the temptation, also make a way to escape, that ye may be able to bear it. For unto you it is given in the behalf of Christ, not only to believe on him, but also to suffer for his sake. Remember them that are in bonds, as bound with them ; and them which suffer adversity, as being yourselves also in the body. Wherein I suffer trouble, as an evil doer, even unto bonds ; but the word of God is not bound. For what glory is it, if when ye be buffeted for your faults ye shall take it patiently ; but if, when ye do well, and suffer for it, ye take it patiently, that is acceptable with God. Even hereunto were ye called ; be.

when he was reviled, rev
again ; when he suffered, he t
ed not ; but committed himse
that judgeth righteously. If
for righteousness' sake, happy
and be not afraid of their
neither be troubled. For it
if the will of God be so, that
for well doing, than for evi
But let none of you suffer as
derer, or as a thief, or as an e
or as a busy-body in other m
ters. Yet if any man suffer a
tian, let him not be ashamed
him glorify God on thi
Wherefore. let them that suffe

shalt suffer. Behold, the devil shall cast some of you into prison, that ye may be tried ; and ye shall have tribulation : be thou faithful unto death, and I will give thee a crown of life. Blessed are they which are persecuted for righteousness' sake : for theirs is the kingdom of heaven. Blessed are ye, when men shall revile you, and persecute you, and shall say all manner of evil against you falsely, for my sake. Rejoice, and be exceeding glad ; for great is your reward in heaven : for so persecuted they the prophets which were before you. All things shall work together for good to them that love God. I had fainted, unless I had believed to see the goodness of the Lord in the land of the living. Wait on the Lord : be of good courage, he shall strengthen thy heart : wait, I say, on the Lord.

Finally, let us say, from the heart, O Lord God, let us not be in haste


tried—till all thy infinitel
benevolent purposes con
affliction are answered, as
thy cause and thy glory
ever more anxious to im
furnace of affliction than
from it ; and more anxie
glory and the prosperity of
for our own reputation.

**AN EXTRACT OF ANCIENT
FROM THE BOOK OF ESTHER**

Now in Shushan the pa
was a certain Jew whose
Mordecai, and who sat in

and Esther certified the king thereof, in Mordecai's name.

After these things, the king promoted Haman and set him above all the princes that were with him. And when Haman saw that Mordecai bowed not nor did him reverence, then was Haman full of wrath ; wherefore he sought to destroy all the Jews that were throughout the whole kingdom, even the people of Mordecai. And Haman said unto the king, There is a certain people scattered abroad and dispersed among the people, in all the provinces of this kingdom ; and their laws are diverse from all people, neither keep they the king's laws ; therefore it is not for the king's profit to suffer them. If it please the king, let it be written that they may be destroyed. And letters were sent by post unto all the king's provinces, to destroy, to kill, and to cause to perish, all Jews, both young and old, little



in every province w
king's commandmen
came, there was grea
the Jews, and fastin
and wailing, and i
cloth and ashes.

But it was found w
of records, that Mo
the king's chamberl
lay hands on the ki
what honor hath bee
cai for this? Then
vant, there is nothin
And the king said, V
(Now Haman was c
court of the king's l

unto the man whom the king delighteth to honor ; (Now Haman thought in his heart, To whom would the king delight to do honor, more than to myself ;) And Haman answered the king, For the man whom the king delighteth to honor, Let the royal apparel be brought, which the king useth to wear, and the horse that the king rideth upon, and the crown royal which is set upon his head. And let this apparel and horse be delivered to the hand of one of the king's most noble princes, that they may array the man with all whom the king delighteth to honor, and bring him on horseback through the streets of the city, and proclaim before him, Thus shall it be done to the man whom the king delighteth to honor. Then the king said to Haman, Make haste, and take the apparel and the horse as thou hast said, and do even so to Mordecai, the Jew, that sitteth at the king's gate ; let

the street of the cit
before him, Thus sl
the man whom the
honor. And Mord
the king's gate ; bu
his house mourning
head covered. And
berlains said before
the gallows fifty cu
Haman made for Mo
spoken good for the
king said, Hang him
hanged Haman on th
had

rejoiced and was glad. The Jews had light, and gladness, and joy, and honor. And in every province, and in every city, whithersoever the king's commandment and his decree came, the Jews had joy and gladness, a feast and a good day. And many of the people of the land became Jews; for the fear of the Jews fell upon them.

Mordecai had said, Enlargement and deliverance shall arise to the Jews.

HYMN.

*Light shining out of darkness.**

- 1 God moves in a mysterious way,
His wonders to perform;
He plants his footsteps in the sea,
And rides upon the storm.
- 2 Deep in unfathomable mines
Of never-failing skill,
He treasures up his bright designs,
And works his sovereign will.
- 3 Ye fearful saints, fresh courage take;
The clouds ye so much dread,

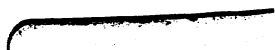
He hides his smiling face.

5 His purposes will ripen fast,
Unfolding every hour ;
The bud may have a bitter taste
But sweet will be the flower.

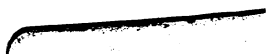
6 Blind unbelief is sure to err,
And scan his work in vain ;
God is his own interpreter,
And he will make it plain.

COWPER









1



